The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
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POETRY.

The Day is Done.

BY SHORTFELLOW.

The day is done, and the darkness
From the wing of night is loosed,
As a feather is wafted downward
From a chicken going to roost.

I see the lights of the baker
Gleam through the rain and mist,
And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me,
That I cannot well resist.

A feeling of sadness and longing,
That is not like being sick,
And resembles sorrow only
As a brick-bat resembles a brick.

Come, get for me some supper—
good and regular meal,
That shall soothe this restless feeling,
And banish the pain I feel.

Not from the pastry bakers,
Not from the dealers in cake,
I would not give a farthing
For all that they can make.

For, like the soup at dinner,
Such things would but suggest
Some dishes more substantial,
And to-night I want the best.

Go to some honest butcher,
Whose beef is tender and nice
As any they have in Salem,
And get me a liberal slice.

Such things, through days of labor
And nights devoid of ease,
For sad and desperate feelings
Are wonderful remedies.

They have an astonishing power
To aid and reinforce,
And come like the "finally, brethren,"
That follows a long discourse.

Then get me a tender sirloin
From off the bench or hook,
And lend to its sterling goodness
The science of the cook.

And the night shall be filled with comfort,
And the cares with which it begun
Shall pack up their tricks like "blockaders,"
And silently cut and run.

Select Miscellany.

A TRADE IN RIDDLES.

Nine persons sailed from Basle down the Rhine. A Jew, who wished to go to Schlampi, was allowed to come on board and journey with them on condition that he would conduct himself with propriety, and give the captain eighteen kreutzers for his passage.

Now it is true, something jingled in the Jew's pocket when he struck his hand against it, but the only money there was a twelve-kreutzer piece, for the other was a brass button. Notwithstanding this he accepted the offer with gratitude, for he thought to himself 'something may be earned even upon the water; there is many a man has grown rich upon the Rhine.'

During the first of the voyage the passengers were very talkative and merry; and the Jew, with his wallet under his arm, for he did not lay it aside, was an object of much mirth and mockery. But as the vessel sailed onward, and passed Thuringen and St. Velt, the passengers, one after another, grew silent, and gaped and gazed listlessly down the river, until one cried:

'Come, Jew, do you know any pastime that will amuse us? Your fathers must have contrived many a one during their journey in the Wilderness.'

'Now is the time,' thought the Jew, 'to shear my sheep; and he proposed that they should sit around in a circle, and he, with their permission, would sit with them. Those who could not answer the questions should pay the one who propounded them a twelve-kreutzer piece.

This proposal pleased the company, and hoping to divert themselves with the Jew's wit or stupidity, each one asked at random whatever chanced to enter his head.

Thus, for example, the first asked:

'How many soft-boiled eggs could the giant Goliah eat on an empty stomach.'

All said it was impossible to answer that question, and each paid the twelve kreutzers.

But the Jew said, 'One, for he who has eaten an egg can not put a second upon an empty stomach,' and the others paid him twelve kreutzers.

The second thought, 'Wait, Jew, I will try you out of the New Testament, and I think I shall win my piece. Why did the Apostle Paul write the Second Epistle to the Corinthians?'

The Jew said, 'Because he was not in Corinth, otherwise he would have spoken to them.' The Jew won another twelve kreutzer piece.

When the third saw the Jew so well versed in the Bible, he tried him in a different way: 'Who prolongs his work to as great length as possible, and complete it in time?'

'The rope-maker, if he is industrious,' said the Jew.

In the mean time they drew near to a village, and one said to another, 'That is Bamlach.' Then the fourth asked, 'In what month do the people of Bamlach eat the least?'

The Jew said, 'In February, for it only has twenty-eight days.'

The fifth said, 'There are natural brothers, and still but one of them is my uncle.'

The Jew said, 'The uncle is your father's brother, and your father is not your uncle.'

A fish now leaped out of the water, and a sixth asked, 'What fish have their eyes nearest together?'

The Jew said, 'The smallest.'

The seventh asked, 'How can a man ride from Basle to Berne in the shade, in the summer time, when the sun shines?'

The Jew said, 'When he comes to a place where there is no shade, he must dismount and go on foot.'

The eighth asked, 'When a man rides in the winter time from Berne to Basle, and has forgotten his gloves, how must he manage so that his hands shall not freeze?'

The Jew said, 'He must make fists out of them.'

The ninth was the last. This one asked, 'How can five persons divide five eggs so that each man shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish?'

The Jew said, 'The last must take the dish with the egg, and he can let it lie there as long as he pleases.'

But now it came his turn, and he determined to make a good sweep. After many preliminary compliments, he asked with an air of mischievous friendliness: 'How can a man fry two trout in three pans, so that a trout may lie in each pan?'

No one could answer this, and one after the other gave him a twelve-kreutzer piece.

But when the ninth desired that he should solve the riddle he looked to and fro, shrugged his shoulders, and rolled his eyes. 'I am a poor Jew,' he said, at last.

The rest cried, 'What has that to do with it? Give us the answer.'

'You must not take it amiss, for I am a poor Jew.'

At last, after much persuasion, and many promises that they would do him no harm, he thrust his hand into his pocket took out one of the twelve-kreutzer pieces that he had won, laid it upon the table, and said: 'I do not know the answer any more than you. Here are my kreutzers.'

When the others heard these words, they opened their eyes, and said this was scarcely according to the agreement.—But as they could not control their laughter, and were wealthy and good-natured men, and as the Jew had helped them to while away the time from St. Velt to Schlampi, they let it pass; and the Jew took with him from the vessel—let a good arithmetician reckon up for me how much the Jew carried home with him. He had nine twelve-kreutzer pieces by his answers, nine with his own riddle, one he paid back, and eighteen kreutzers he gave to the captain.

A Romantic Story.

From the Nation.

At the commencement of the present century a young man made his appearance in Stratford, and spent a few weeks at the tavern, which then existed to afford shelter to stage-coach travelers. Whence he came and what his business none could guess. Directly opposite the tavern stood the small cottage and forge of a blacksmith named Folsom. He had a daughter, who was the beauty of the village, and it was her fortune to captivate the heart of the young stranger. He told his love; said he was from Scotland; and that he was travelling *incog.*, but in confidence gave her his real name, claiming that he was heir to a large fortune. She returned his love and they were married. A few weeks thereafter the stranger told his wife that he must visit New Orleans. He did so, and the gossips of the town made the young wife unhappy by disagreeable hints and jeers.

In a few months the husband returned, but before a week had elapsed he received a large budget of letters, and told his wife that he must at once return to England, and must go alone. He took his departure, and the gossips had another glorious opportunity to make a confiding woman wretched. To all but herself it was a clear case of desertion. The wife became a mother and for two years lived on in silence and hope. At the end of that time a letter was received by the Stratford beauty from her husband directing her to go at once to New York with her child, taking nothing with her but the clothes she wore, and embark in a ship for her home in England.

On her arrival in New York, she found a ship splendidly furnished with every convenience and luxury for her comfort, and two servants ready to obey every wish that she might express. The ship duly arrived in England, and the Stratford girl became the mistress of a superb mansion, and, as the wife of a baronet, was saluted by the aristocracy as Lady Samuel Stirling. On the death of her husband, many years ago, the Stratford boy succeeded to the title and wealth of his father, and in the last edition of the *Peerage and Baronetage* he is spoken of as the issue of "Miss Folsome, of Stratford, North America." When the late Professor Silliman visited England, some years since, he had the pleasure of meeting Lady Stirling at a dinner party, and was delighted to answer her many questions about her birthplace in Connecticut.

Carrier Pigeons at Sea.

When the probable loss of the Inman steamship City of Boston was first suggested in the newspapers, on account of her non-arrival at Liverpool, some one in this country proposed the employment of carrier pigeons as sea messengers of distress. A prominent London Journal devotes a long article to this proposition, and urges that a test of its practicability be made. If it is certain, or even only probable, that had there been suitably trained carrier pigeons on the City of Boston, we should now know the story of her fate. The fact is one of no slight interest and importance.

There can be little doubt that the missing steamer is finally and forever lost. Whether she was destroyed by colliding with an iceberg when a few days out from Halifax—as Mr. Inman, her owner believes—or whether she was consumed by fire caused by the overheating of her engines, as has been rumored, we shall probably never know. And, if anything, it is this dreadful want of knowledge that intensifies the anguish of those whose dear ones formed a part of the precious human freight on board the fated ship.

In order to employ carrier pigeons for the conveyance of messages from vessels in distress, it would be necessary to establish large dove-cots as homes for them at one or two of our important seaports, from which they could be taken by outward ships. In case of accident or peril, a slip of water-proof paper attached to one of the birds would be swiftly borne to the cot from which the pigeon came, provided the distance were not too great, and the bird could be induced to fly from the ship.

Five hundred miles is a long flight for the carrier pigeon, though sea birds can doubtless traverse a longer distance without touching the water more than once or twice. But the speed of the carrier pigeon is very great. At the annual pigeon race in Belgium last July, some 1,200 were sent from Brussels to a place near Toulouse, 520 miles distant. There they were let go, and the winning bird reached Brussels in twenty hours from the time he was liberated. In England, carriers have flown 200 miles in three hours and a half.

Useful, however, as carrier pigeons might be in some cases, as where a ship was short of provisions, or her machinery disabled, they would avail nothing, probably, on the occurrence of a sudden disaster. The outbreak of fire, or a collision with an iceberg, are accidents so terrible in their nature that they leave no time for any thought but those of how to escape. And it is probable that some such sudden and unexpected fate befel the City of Boston; some disaster that would have rendered the writing of a message and attaching it to a bird utterly impossible. But if she went down in a storm at sea, and before she had half crossed the ocean, carrier pigeons taken from this side might well have brought us the last words of the passengers to those in the world they had left.

The "Terrible Uhlans."

The Uhlans, who are creating so much alarm in France by their raids upon towns and villages far ahead of the line of march of the Prussian army, also give rise to perplexing reports as to the position of the German forces. The Uhlans are light cavalry, of Asiatic origin, and were introduced into the North of Europe along with the colonies of Tartars, who established themselves in Poland and Lithuania. The name is derived from a Tartar word signifying brave. They are mounted on light, active horses, and are armed with sabres, lances, and latterly with pistols or carbines. The lance, from six to seven feet long, is attached to a stout leather cord fastened to the left shoulder, and passed round behind the back, so as to allow it to be couched under the right arm. Immediately below the point of the lance is attached a strip of gaudy-colored cloth, designed by its fluttering to frighten the enemy's horses. The early dress was Turkish, and the regiments or "polks" were distinguished from each other by red, green, blue and yellow uniforms. The Austrians and Prussians first borrowed this kind of light cavalry from the Poles, and in 1734 Marshal Saxe attempted to introduce the Uhlans into the French service, and a "polk" of 1,000 men was organized, but was disbanded after the Marshal's death. Russia, Prussia and Austria are the only Governments maintaining Uhlan regiments, which are recruited from Western Russia, Poland and Galicia.

The etiquette of a widow's mourning does not render it necessary for her to wear weeds more than a year, though she can wear them longer. Among the Romans a year of mourning was ordained by law for a husband. The color is meant to signify grief, which varies in different countries. In Egypt it is yellow, representing the color of the leaves when they fall. In Ethiopia it is brown, that being the color of the earth to which the dead return. In Turkey it is blue, that being the emblem of the happiness it is hoped the deceased enjoys. In Europe it is black, denoting the deprivation of light as the termination of life. Exalted personages mourning in purple or violet signifies a mixture of sorrow and hope.

Judge Carson of Virginia has decided that the Homestead Law of that State is in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and is therefore inoperative.

Chief Justice McKean on the 19th inst., decided that the Territorial legislation whereby the Mormons have for ten years controlled the jury system of the Supreme and District Courts of Utah, was null and void.

Mischievous Old Errors.

In the midst of change, improvement, reform, quite a number of questionable old notions continue to be followed, even now when the very erroneous character of some of them has been generally acknowledged. Of this character is the rigid adherence of a majority of drivers of horses to that useless and injurious relic of old times, the *check rein*. Its use with draught horses is positively cruel. When a horse is drawing a heavy load, and particularly "up hill," he needs the utmost freedom of lungs and wind, and this he can never have with a tight check rein.—That the check rein prevents a horse from stumbling is more than doubtful; on the contrary, by elevating his eyes, it prevents him from seeing clearly where to place his foot. When a horse does stumble, he is far less likely to go down when his head is left free. In England, where they are far ahead of us in everything pertaining to horses, the check rein has been abolished; the last surrender being that of the artillery and commissariat trains of the British army, the change having been made by Sir George Burgoyne, the Commander-in-Chief, and he testifies to the beneficial effects attending it. In New York city, thanks to Mr. Bergh, many of the finest equipages are driven without the check rein, and a few humane people have thrown it out of use here. The old-fashioned "blinkers," or blind-halters, are also useless, if not positively injurious, by coming in contact with, and rubbing the lids of the horse's eyes; and many experienced horsemen long ago came to the conclusion that horses are more easily alarmed by what they hear and *do not see*, because being intelligent animals, if they can fully see the objects, which when unseen, or imperfectly seen, tend to frighten them, they are more readily calmed.

Another popular error, which bears hard on the horse, is the custom of making the axles of conveyances of all sorts of one uniform width. This custom is of ancient date, and it has caused great detriment to our public highways, both in town and country. It is not, perhaps, saying too much to assert that the uniform adherence to it has cost our Highway Department for the last fifty years hundreds of thousands of dollars. Had there been a latitude or play of from ten to twelve or fourteen inches in the tread of the wheels, especially in carts and wagons, it would have been impossible to have cut our pavements into the ruts we now see, and which renders hauling so difficult along our streets and roads. Like the Connestoga wagons of the last generation, with their broad tires, a difference in the width of our axles would have improved rather than damaged our highways, and we should not see them cut into alternating ridges and ruts, as so many of them are now.—*Phil. Ledger.*

TO KEEP BUTTER SWEET.—It is the easiest thing in the world. Simply put it in clean jars and cover with a strong brine. This will keep pure butter a year fresh and sweet, as we know from experience. It is almost equally good to put in oak casks, headed tight. This is equivalent to canning fruit. The brine in the case of the jar acts as a heading, keeping the air out. But butter should be made well; we have never experienced on poor butter.—Work out the buttermilk until you have only pure "beads" clear as rain-water; but do not work so much as to break the grain, in which case you have a tough, heavy article in winter, and grease in summer. Such butter we advise no one to try to preserve.

"ALWAYS BE PLANTING A TREE."—Considering the cost and small amount of labor, there is no one thing that so amply repays as the planting of a tree. Well-grown, it becomes always an object of beauty, a source of joy to the owner and his family—a pleasure to visitors and to the residents of a neighborhood—adds an appearance of increased value to the premises—improves the general effect of the scenery—becomes a protection from cold winds—reduces the severity of the temperature—enhances the rental value of a residence—often more admired than a costly building: and finally, can never be viewed without a thought of the supreme creative Power which "doeth all things well."

WHAT IS A MILE?—The following table, showing the length of a mile in different nationalities, will doubtless prove of interest to a number of our readers during the contest now progressing between France and Prussia:

	Yards.	Feet.
English mile	1,760	5,280
Russian	1,100	3,300
Italian	1,467	4,401
Irish and Scotch	2,200	6,600
Polish	4,400	13,200
German	5,866	17,598
Swede and Danish	7,233	21,699
Hungarian	8,830	26,490
French League	3,666	10,998

Three colored men recently received thirty lashes each on their bare backs by order of the Union League in Chester county, S. C., for having exposed some of the rascality committed by that secret organization. The Union League is the worst kind of slavery, as it enthrals the minds as well as the bodies of its deluded victims.

There are over a thousand persons in New York city worth over half a million of dollars each; three hundred worth over two million, and eight who are worth over five million. Of these last Astor and Stewart are said to be worth fifty million each.

Members of State Legislature.

SENATE.

1 R K Speed, J C	tin-	29 John W Graham, con
net, conservati	n.	23 Gaston Albright, con
2 L C Latham, cor		24 Wilson Cary, col rad
3 E J Warren, co		25 J T Morehead, con
4 Jesse Flythe, rad		26 J A Gilmer, con., W
5 James W Beasly,	rad	A Smith, rad
6 Henry Eppes, co	rad	27 Dr J M Worth, con
7 N B Ballamy, ra		28 R S Ledbetter, con
8 Jacob McCotter,	rad	29 A J Dargan, con
9 L M B Battles co		30 H C Jones, con
10 R F Lehman,	J	31 V Mauny, con
Clark, radicals		32 W M Robbins, con
11 R W King, rad		33 Frank O'Robbins, con
12 W A Allen, con		34 Sterling Adams, con
13 C W McClammy, con		35 Andrew C Cowles, con
Galloway, col rad		36 R C Linney, con
14 J C Currie con		37 Dr. R Crowell, con
15 R M Norment con		38 Geo H Whiteside, con
16 W C Troy, Dr C T		39 C L Cook, con
Murphy, con		40 Jas H Merrimon, con
17 L B Waddell, con.		41 W B Council, con
18 C H Brogden, rad		42 W W Flemming, con
19 L P Olds, F B		43 W L Love, con.
kins, radicals		Conservatives, 33
20 John A Hyman, c	r.	Radicals, 17
21 R W Lassiter,	C	Conservative maj. 16
Barnett, radical		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Alamance, Stephen White, radical.
Alleghany, Robert Gamble, conservative.
Ashe, S O Wilcox, c nservative.
Alexander, J M Ca on, independent.
Anson, W E Smith, on.
Beaufort, Thomas S rrow, con.
Bertie, Parker D Ro bins, rad.
Bladen, A W Fishe rad.
Brunswick, John A. Brooks, rad.
Buncombe, Thomas D Johnson, con.
Burke, J C Mills, con.
Cabarrus, J L Hend son, con.
Caldwell, Ed. Jones on.
Camden, J L Cham rlain, con.
Carteret, L W Mart , con,
Caswell, J E Cook a T J Foster, rads.
Catawba, R B B Ho ton, con.
Chatham, R J Pow J A Womack, cons.
Cherokee, B K Dic y, con.
Chowan, John Page colored radical.
Clay, Mr. Anderson con.
Cleveland, Lee M. A fes, con.
Columbus, C C Gore, con.
Craven, R Tucker, R. R Dudly, G B Willis, c. rad
Cumberland, C W Broadfoot, J H Currie, con.
Currituck, Mr. Woodhouse, con.
Davidson, Jacob Clinard, con, J T. Brown, ind
Davie, James A Kelly, con.
Duplin, J D Sandifor N E Armstrong, con.
Edgecombe, R M Joh son Willis Bunn, c. rads
Forsyth, John P. Nis n, rad.
Franklin, J. Williams c. rad, J T Harris, rad
Gaston, J G Gulick, cons.
Gates, Riddick Morris, con.
Granville, T L Hargrove, E. B. Lyon, W H Reavis, all radicals.
Greene, Mr. Hardy, rad.
Guilford, Jonathan H rris, S C Rankin, cons.
Halifax, Chas Smith John Bryant, col rads,
John Rent w, rad.
Harnett, Neill S. Ste art, con.
Haywood, W P Welc con.
Henderson, Brownlow Morris, rad.
Hertford, T R Jerna n, con.
Hyde, Mr. Lucas, c
Iredell, J H Hill, Th A. Nicholson, con.
Jackson, T D Bryso ns.
Johnson, Jesse Mies W H Joyner, con.
Jones, Mr. Bryan, con
Lenoir, B. F. Parrott rad.
Lincoln, David Kincaid, con.
Macon, J L Robinson con.
Madison, Nat. Kelsey, con.
Martin, Geo A Gregory, con.
McDowell, Mr. Gray on, con.
Mecklenburg, R P W ing, J S Reid, con.
Mitchell, Mr. Collis con.
Montgomery, Mr. M gan, rad.
Moore, Alexander K ley, con.
Nash, Mr. Woodwa l, con.
New Hanover, S A A e, con., G Z French, rad.
G L Mabson, col. rad.
Northampton, S N Buxton, Buxton Jones, rad.
Onslow, James E. Scott, con.
Orange, F N Strudwick, M. Atwater, cons.
Pasquotank, Thomas A, Sykes, col. rad.
Perquimons, T E Dan en, con.
Person, H T Jordan, on.
Pitt, Mr. Atkinson, r. Joyner cons.
Polk, John Gartyson rad.
Randolph, Jonathan I sitter and S F Tomlinson, con.
Richmond, Robert Fl cher, col. rad.
Robeson, Thos A McN il, H B Regan, con.
Rockingham, Mr. John s, David Settle, con.
Rowan, W H Crawford, F N Luckey, con.
Rutherford, J M Justice, Anti-Holden rad.
Sampson, J R Maxwell, con.
Stanley, John Furr, con.
Stokes, John G H Mitchell, con.
Surry, H C Hampton, con.
Transylvania, J C Due worth, rad.
Tyrrell, T J Jarvis, co .
Union, T M J McCauley, con.
Wake, Henderson Hodge, rad, J W Young, rad.
Willis Morgan, Stewart Ellison col rads.
Warren, Wm. Cawthorn Rich Falkner, col. rads.
Watauga, W F Shull, con.
Wayne, D E Smith, co . E G Copeland, rad.
Wilkes, Tyre York, c .
Wilson, J W Dunham on.
Yadkin, John G Marl , con.
Yancey, Mr. Young, on.
Washington, Mr. Guyther, rad.

Conservatives, 76, Radicals 41, Independents 2, Anti-Holden Radical, 1. Total, 120.

If lamp wicks are soaked in strong vinegar for twenty-four hours and then thoroughly dried, they will burn longer and brighter and with less smoke.

Gov. Safford, at the head of a party of volunteers, has taken the field against the Indians in Southern Arizona, and a war of extermination has commenced throughout the entire Territory.

The official return of the Maine election gives a total vote of 99,227. For Perham, rad, 54,091; for Roberts, dem., 45,176.—Perham's majority, 8,875. A gain on the Democratic vote of last year of 6,674. Radical loss since last year of 8,303.

An artesian well at St. Louis is three quarters of a mile deep, and three years and five months, night and day, have been consumed in boring it.

There is an old gentleman in New Orleans, named Jules Padre, 86 years of age, who, for more than thirty years has not had a tooth in his head. Some six weeks ago his gums began to itch and swell, and very soon he began to cut some teeth. He has now a full mouth of young teeth, growing finely.

STATE NEWS.

Allen T. Davidson, President of the Miners' and Planters' Bank in Cherokee county, warns all persons not to buy certain 5s, 10s and 20 dollar bills of that bank, they having been embezzled from the agent of the bank by a Baltimore firm. The bills thus embezzled constitute the entire circulation of the bank, except a few hundred dollars in the hands of known parties.

Col. Kirk was arrested in his bed, at Graham, on Wednesday night, 21st inst., by Capt. Green, Deputy U. S. Marshal, on a writ sued out again him in the Federal Court, and conveyed to Raleigh. Gov. Holden had promised to surrender Kirk to the Marshal before he could leave the State, but the latter became uneasy, and the arrest was accordingly made.

Antone Rush, a Portuguese, was kicked to death by a horse in Williamston, on the night of the 19th inst., while asleep in a stable. The hoofs of the animal broke his ribs, and pushed them in upon his liver, causing a rupture of that organ.

The Sheriff of Caldwell county has been the first in the State to make his settlement with the State Treasurer. On Tuesday morning he paid over to him $4,204.79 due the State from that county.

Raleigh has a pear tree now white with a second coat of blooms. It has already borne a full crop of fruit the present year.

A couple of negro prisoners named Hampton Austen and Philip Hardy, escaped from Edgecombe county jail on the night of the 19th inst., by cutting through the top of the cell in which they were confined.

James W. Potter, carpet bag Chairman of the late Board of Commissioners for Craven county, has gone North, having diddled the county to the tune of $1,260.80. Who next?

W. A. Smith, one of the proprietors of the Raleigh *Standard*, gives notice that no one, except himself, has authority to receive monies due that concern and give receipts for same. Heavy on the "Co."

The census of Edgecombe county in this State exhibits a population of 22,970.

A difficulty occurred in Newbern, on the 19th inst., between Messrs. Henry Wallace and D. H. Hurtt, during which the former gentleman fired three barrels of his revolver at Major Hurtt, fortunately without effect. Mr. Wallace was subsequently arrested, and put under $3,000 bonds to keep the peace, and $500 to answer at Court for indulging in such dangerous eccentricity.

Goodman, the late radical postmaster at Williamston, who was recently arrested for stealing money from letters passing through his office, has confessed to the theft of some $500, which he says he spent in electioneering. He had been elected by the rads, as Register of Deeds for Hertford county.

A traveller, apparently a German, was seized with a congestive chill at Dudley, Wayne county, a few days ago, and died before anything could be ascertained about him or his friends.

Rev. T. B. Kingsbury proposes to write the history of the State for the period from 1860 to 1865. If it turns out to be a history in fact as well as in name, we will welcome it; but if it should be a pack of partisan falsehoods, it had better remain unwritten.

New River oysters are selling in Wilmington at $2 per bushel.

Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, will play in Raleigh during the week of the State Fair.

William A. Moore, of Chowan, who so frequently occupied the Speaker's chair of the late House of Reprobates at Raleigh, during the absence of Jo. Holden, has pulled up his stakes and "gone where the woodbine twineth," leaving many anxiously inquiring friends behind.

The Sheriff of Mecklenburg county has paid over to the State Treasurer $19,882.56, general and special taxes due from that county.

At Murphy, Cherokee county, on the 10th inst., a shooting affray occurred between Col. John Roland and C. C. Vest, which resulted in Col. Roland being shot through the right breast. The wound is not considered mortal.

Mr. W. P. Blair, of Asheville, lost three fine horses, of Arabian blood, in one week. It is supposed that they were poisoned.

A man named Joe Shelton, who wantonly murdered Joel Holcombe of Madison county, in 1865, was lodged in jail at Asheville on the 18th inst. Shelton fled to Tennessee after the murder, but came back as one of Kirk's gang, and was arrested at Burnsville as that horde were returning whence they came.

A colored lecturer, calling himself Jacob Chavis, and hailing from Charlotte county, Va., has been swindling the colored people about Wilmington. Keep a sharp look out for him.

The government has ordered the cases of forgery pending against Roderick R. Butler, radical member of Congress from the 1st District of Tennessee, to be suspended until after the election in his District, as he has been renominated for Congress by his radical brethen.

The cider mills in Connecticut are overrun with apples at fifteen cents per bushel.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

TO CANVASSERS.

Active and enterprising young men, in the counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes, Wilkes, Ashe, Yadkin, Davie, Davidson, and neighboring counties, who are disposed to canvass their respective townships, may hear something to their advantage by enquiring at this office.

It seems that Hon. A. M. Waddell, Conservative Congressman elect from the 3rd District, has not yet had his disabilities removed. Mr. Dockery, his radical competitor, it is alleged, claims that they will not be removed, and that there will be a new election ordered in which he will be a candidate again. We must acknowledge that we were afraid of something of this sort, and it convinces us that the views we have advocated opposing the nomination and election of gentlemen who are laboring under political disabilities, are correct. The Wadesboro *Argus*, in its anxiety to relieve the apprehensions of its friends regarding Mr. Waddell's disabilities, says "we take great pleasure in saying to all our readers that *we know* they will be removed," and that they "may rest *perfectly assured* Col. A. M. Waddell will truly and fully represent this District in the next Congress." We trust the *Argus* is speaking from the card, still, we cannot help feeling, with Gen. Leach, that in these days, we are "perfectly assured" of nothing except "death and taxes."

The hero-worshippers and political axe-grinders have not yet done dragging the remains of poor, old Admiral Farragut about. He was honorably buried at Portsmouth, N. H., as became a great sea captain of the Republic; but now he has been disinterred, toted to some other locality, and to-morrow there is to be a grand military, naval and political pow-wow over his coffin in New York city. Brave, old Admiral, why can't they let his bones rest? During his life he hated shams, and now this crowning sham is enough to make his ghost burst into flinders from very rage.

Another revolution appears to be pending in the ever blessed island of Hayti. Revolutions succeed one another amongst those people with the regularity of the seasons. Baez, the President, occupies a critical position, and his friends, as in duty bound under such circumstances, are coolly deserting him. Private correspondents predict his downfall in a few weeks. Well, so be it; and if the people there would only emulate the example of the Kilkenny cats—go at it in good faith, and keep at it until they eat one another up, there might be some chance for that naturally favored island to prosper afterward. Hayti was once one of the most prosperous and wealthy islands in the West Indies, but it has been going to "rack and ruin" ever since France loosened its grasp upon it and acknowledged its independence.

It takes seven volumes of the *Congressional Globe* to contain the debates and speeches of last session, which is two volumes more than were ever required before. We dare say about one half the contents of those volumes consists of speeches that never were delivered, but which members obtained leave to have printed in the *Globe* at public expense, merely to gratify their own vanity and make political capital for themselves. It is a downright scandal, not to give it a worse name, and if we get anything like a conscientious Congress next time, we shall have some hope that the abuse will be speedily abolished.

Gen. Grant has written a letter in which he expresses himself decidedly opposed to the Reform movement in South Carolina, and says: "I only look upon the so-called Reform movement in South Carolina as a device to give control of the State to the enemies of the party which has supported me." The President injures himself by attempting to stem the tide which is setting in, in favor of reform. He endorsed Holden, but what good did it do him?

Our acknowledgments are due to Hon. Kemp P. Battle, President of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, for the usual courtesy. The State Fair commences on the 18th October and will last four days.

Our neighbor, we observe, has struck its colors; it no longer fights under the stars and stripes, but has divested its heading of the "old flag" and made its appearance robed in a beautiful *black*. The change, just at this juncture, gives *color* to the report that our neighbor is in mourning for the sins of its party.

Mr. W. J. Palmer, Principal of the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, has resigned that position, having accepted an appointment from the government of Ontario, Canada, as Principal of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Future—Its Work—A Convention.

That a great popular verdict has been rendered we all know. That with one consent the sovereign people have declared their will, we all admit. We sincerely trust we are all equally agreed upon the terms of that verdict, and the meaning of that will, and equally agreed as well upon the proper means as in the determination to carry it out. To us it seems plain, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that in the late election the people of North Carolina spoke with no uncertain sound. Their verdict, expressed in simple terms, was neither more nor less than a plain condemnation of the new-fangled notions and unnecessary tyrannical and corrupt changes in the constitution and laws of our fathers, and of the corrupt men who introduced them. The will of the sovereign people thus officially and authoritatively declared, was that these changes be speedily blotted from the statute book they now disgrace, and that the men who brought them about be speedily deprived of their power for evil. To execute this will of the people is the especial work of the members of the Legislature. They are the servants of the people, elected for this specific purpose, and it may be well to consider now, somewhat in detail, the work thus committed to them. And that there may be no possible mistake or misrepresentation, we do declare there is no intention to interfere with the Homestead Law, or to interfere with any right guaranteed to the colored citizen by the law of the land, or to interfere with the operation of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. These questions are not now in dispute, and every political party in the State is fully and publicly committed against their ever being again brought forward. There is enough of its own proper work for the future, without borrowing from the past.

This work of the future may be conveniently divided into two classes—that which can be accomplished by simple Legislative enactment, and that which can be done only by a body clothed with higher powers, to wit: a Convention. A single Legislature can accomplish much, but it cannot do everything that needs to be done, at least in a speedy and economical method. All the oppressive laws which have no higher sanction than a mere Legislative enactment, such, for instance, as the infamous Shoffner War Bill, and the bill authorizing the Governor to employ and pay spies without limit, and many others of oppressive character can, and we presume, will at once be formally repealed by the next General Assembly. We presume, also, that articles of impeachment will at once be preferred by the House of Representatives against Governor Holden and Chief Justice Pearson. This course is due alike to these officers and to the people. Whether it will be expedient to pursue a like course towards Judges Jones, Watts and others, may admit of some doubt in view of the speedy anticipated change in the whole judicial system. In reference to Judge Tourgee it is, in our opinion, due to justice and due to the long-suffering people of the circuit over which he has so shamefully tyrannized, that he be driven by impeachment in disgrace from the Bench he has dishonored, and forever incapacitated from holding office in North Carolina. It is not necessary for example sake, however, to incur the expense of impeaching all the men now in office who have been guilty of malfeasance. Most of them can be gotten rid of in a more expeditious and a more economical way.

But the purpose of the people, as declared in the late election, was not so much to remove certain corrupt officers as it was to abolish the offices and annul the law creating them. Their purpose was to strike at the root of the evil—at the system itself, fully as much as at those who were administering it.

Indeed, the very things the people most desire to be done can be done only after the Constitution has been altered, for the reason that the Constitution, which is the supreme, paramount law of the State, itself contains the obnoxious features.—The whole judicial system must be remodeled and brought back as near as possible to that which gave us learned and upright judges. With a new, or rather with a restored judicial system, we can at once place upon the Bench men who will do justice to the citizen and honor to the State. The power to abolish the present system and the offices created by it, and to inaugurate in its stead a new one with new offices, to be filled by men of our own selection, is undoubted. The power thus to retire to private life every man now upon either Superior or Supreme Court Bench is beyond question. The people demand that this be done. They demand also that the new office of Superintendent of Public Instruction be abolished; that the wretch, Ashley, be gotten rid of; that the old office of Superintendent of Common Schools be restored, and that the whole common school system be remodeled and at once put into active operation, so that our children may not grow up in ignorance. We can find plenty of real North Carolinians to carry out this great work.

The office of Superintendent of Public Works is a useless nuisance. The people demand that it be abolished, and they be no longer taxed to support its incumbent. Let the Code Commission be also abolished at once. Let the Code of Civil Procedure be also abolished, and let us return to the Common Law, to which we owe those glorious, inestimable rights and privileges—trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus—to which alone we owe it that Holden is not this day absolute monarch in North Carolina.

The people demand, also, that the Board of Education and the Board of Trustees of the University be forthwith abolished, and that the present incompetent and obnoxious Faculty be dismissed, and good and true men put in their places.

The people demand that all of these things be done. This is their will, officially declared in the late election. The advantage of a democratic form of government—that in which the people govern themselves, regardless of individuals or dynasties—is that we can change, without bloodshed, not only our rulers, but the government itself and its organic law, whenever it is our pleasure so to do.

That the changes just enumerated should be made, the people of North Carolina have very recently peremptorily ordered. To make them the organic law of the land the Constitution of the State must be changed, because the Constitution is itself the fruitful source of the abuses and oppressions under which we labor. The Constitution can be changed peaceably only in two ways—by successive legislative enactments and subsequent popular ratification, or by ordinance of a Convention of the people, to be called by the Legislature. As the sovereign people demand these changes, and have instructed their servants, the members of the General Assembly, to make them, and as they cannot be made so long as the present Constitution remains the supreme, paramount law of the land, the only question left for consideration is, which is the cheaper and more expeditious mode of altering the Constitution, that by legislative enactment or that by Convention? Let us count the cost.—It may be safely assumed that a Convention will consist of only one hundred and seventy members, a number equal to the number of members of both houses of the General Assembly; that the *per diem* will not exceed $3 33⅓, and that the session will not last longer than thirty days. We can therefore readily calculate the cost of of this mode of alteration:

Per diem of 170 members at ($3 33⅓ a day for 30 days) $100	$17,000
Per diem of Chief Clerk ($10 per day for 30 days)	300
Per diem of Assistant Clerk ($7 per day for 30 days)	210
Per diem of Principal Doorkeeper ($6 per day for 30 days)	180
Per diem of two Assistant Doorkeepers,)$5 per day for 30 days) $150	300
	$17,990
Add mileage, extras, expense of ratification by the people	$2,010
	$20,000

We feel sure thirty days will give ample time for a Convention to do all the people desire to be done. As soon as it is organized let each article of the Constitution be referred to an appropriate committee, who will consider and report what every man knows the people demand, which is simply a return to the old paths in all matters not affected by the results of the late war. This need scarcely consume ten days. Six months ought not to elapse before every change is made and the new Constitution in operation.

Let us see what it will cost to accomplish the same result by Legislative enactment and how long. It will require the consent of two different Legislatures and also a subsequent ratification by the people—so that even if the same result be accomplished in the shortest time possible by this mode, it will be at least two years and a half before it is done. It must therefore necessarily take two years longer.—Why should we wait all this time? What will it cost to wait these two years? The saving in the single item of the cost of proceedings upon the impeachment of the various officers guilty of malfeasance who must be gotten rid of, and who without a Convention can be gotten rid of only by impeachment, will more than cover the whole cost of the Convention ten times over. The history of all impeachment trials shows that the process is a long and exceedingly tedious one, each trial generally consuming weeks of time. The saving made by preventing the extension of the sessions of two distinct Legislatures, with double sets of presiding officers, clerks, door keepers, &c., will be certainly twice the amount of the whole cost of the Convention, as there can be no reason to assume that either of the two Legislatures will be more expeditious than the Convention. The saving during the two years arising from the immediate abandonment of the present commissioner and township system and the immediate abandonment of the present complicated and costly proceedings in Courts of law, under the Code of Civil Procedure, will be almost incalculable. But we have something more definite than this. By a return to the "old paths" we save the

Salary of two Supreme Court Judges for two years, $2,500 per annum,	$10,000
Salary of five Superior Court Judges for two years, $2,500 per annum,	25,000
Salary of three Code Commissioners for two years, $2,500 per annum,	15,000
Salary of Superintendent of Public Works, $2,500,	5,000
Amount saved in two years by abolishing useless offices	$55,000
Whole cost of Convention,	20,000
Clear gain on this single score	$35,000

But the Legislature will not come up to the full measure of its duty if it simply contents itself with removing Radical office-holders and installing Conservatives in their places. The people will not be satisfied that their will has been carried out, even though every office-holder in the State shall be a man of undoubted capacity and spotless integrity.

The cause of all our troubles lies deep-rooted in the Constitution itself, as well as in the men who are administering it.—Such a Constitution and such a government as we have, cannot be made, by any set of men, to work satisfactorily to our people. Conceived in sin and born in iniquity, let us hide its corruption in the deepest grave we can find. Let us return at once, as near as may be, to the Constitution and Government of our fathers. Let our aim be, as speedily as possible, to seek again the old paths.

Such being our views, we are of opinion that the first bill introduced in the next Legislature ought to be one calling a Convention at as early a day as possible to make the alterations in the Constitution demanded by the people.

In conclusion we take occasion to reiterate our declaration that there is no purpose to touch the Homestead Law, the rights of the colored citizens, or to obstruct or oppose the reconstruction acts of Congress.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A dispatch from Havana, dated 23d inst., indicates that the insurgents are still upon the war-path, and striking blows wherever they can make them tell. Several fights have occurred near Santa Cruz and Santa Spiritu, but no important advantages were gained by either party.

The fruit crop of Orange county is estimated to be worth one hundred thousand dollars.

The Senatorship.

Our Conservative cotemporaries, all over the State, have exhibited no little promptitude during the past few weeks in naming and "bringing out" their respective favorites for the United States Senatorship, which is to be filled by the Legislature soon to assemble. It is pleasant to observe this, as it is an evidence that the press is not apathetic in a matter which so closely concerns the general interest, and that it is not selfishly disposed to withhold that advice from the Legislature, which, it is more than probable, the latter will so much need. Again, it is always well to be assiduous in a good cause and eager in the service of a friend, for zeal is the soul of enterprise and the limits of true friendship are so far distant as never to have been distinctly defined. However, this devotion has its drawback, and we think that when it is wanting in the important qualification of discretion, our cotemporaries would find it the better policy to be a little more modest, if not actually silent, as far as the advocacy of the claims of particular individuals is concerned.

There have been, if we mistake not, the names of some fifteen or twenty gentlemen proposed, who, in the estimation of our brethren of the press, would not only do credit to the State of North Carolina, but would serve us with that single-mindedness, sincerity of purpose and devotion to our interests that characterized our Senators in the earlier days of our Republic. It may be all so; far from us be the heresy of doubt, for the Old North State has never been wanting in sons to whom she could point with pride, and to whose hands she could confide her interests. But it must be remembered that these are evil days which are upon us; that our purest, best and most talented men are looked upon with prejudice and suspicion by the extremists who have grasped and still keep a firm hold upon power, and that a majority of them are still subjected to a political restraint which can only be removed by exercising the most guarded discretion, and by wisely bowing to a necessity which is now only temporarily imperative, but which may be continued indefinitely and rendered more galling by any indisposition we may evince to accept the situation.

Among the numerous gentlemen who have been named for the Senatorship, there are some whose well-earned reputations have placed them in the lead of aspirants, and whose popularity serve to stifle in a measure, the monitory voices which every now and then are raised to warn us of the imprudence into which we are so prone to plunge. The gentlemen to whom we allude are BANNED. We know well that there are some who are so closely wedded to principle, or, at least, imagine themselves so, as to denounce the expediency that would eventually lead to the vindication of principle, and accordingly they advocate the selection of a Senator in total disregard of his political disqualifications. It is to be feared that such men mistake prejudice for principle. They go into heroics over what *ought to be*, and obstinately shut their eyes to that which *is*. So long as such men are permitted to exert a pernicious influence over our political counsels, our opponents will laugh in their sleeves, for the latter know that just so long will they hold the winning cards.

It will not do to tell us that the disqualifications of any gentleman who should be elected will certainly be removed in due time for him to be seated. That syren song has been sung too often for us to heed it now. The lion is not yet ready to admit the lamb into his den, and lie down in peace and brotherhood. We have high authority for the belief that no disabilities will be removed, if, by their removal, the political supremacy of our opponents in the Federal councils shall be threatened. That this supremacy is jeopardised in the lower House is evident, by the admission of our opponents themselves, and it is still more evident that the Senate is on the verge of losing the two-third majority it has wielded for the past few years. They are indeed credulous who believe that the dominant party will, by removing disqualifications from banned Senators and Representatives who have been or may be elected, weaken its strength in the next Congress for the benefit of that conservatism which points, with unerring finger, to its ultimate overthrow. The past record of radicalism teaches us another lesson. The ejection by partisan chicanery, from the last two Congresses of Democratic and Conservative Senators and Representatives who were *not* banned, shows us very plainly what we may more readily expect in future in cases where disabilities exist. Our opponents may promise, individually, to do all they can to remove the disqualifications of the Senator whom we may elect; we dare say some of them have done so, as it is a part of their iniquitous policy to induce us to elect men whom they can temporize with for months and months, and finally reject if it should so suit their purposes. They may make these promises, but when they come to act in a body we will be apt to find that they have "kept the promise to the ear to break it to the hope." When such men, actuated only by their own selfish interests make pledges, it is sheer weakness to confide in them. If the experience of our people has not convinced them of that truth already, we fear they never will be convinced of it.

It is high time for gentlemen who labor under disabilities to abandon their present aspirations for the Senatorship from this State, and our brethren of the press might, with great propriety, leave to the Legislature the task of canvassing for a suitable candidate, instead of endeavoring to forestall public opinion in favor of their ineligible friends. North Carolina is yearning for suitable representation in the Federal Senate, and now that the golden opportunity is ours, we should avoid the slightest shadow of a risk. As the Wilmington *Journal* remarks: "The sooner the political sentiment of the United States Senate is revolutionized, the better for the country. It is a slow process at best. The work has had a solid beginning. Oregon continues it this week. North Carolina cannot afford to risk her opportunity of adding to the Conservative power in that body. We must give up personal preferences. There are several distinguished gentlemen who are eligible, and we should confine our selection to one of them. We cannot, merely to gratify personal feelings, risk in such an important matter the fruits of our recent glorious victory."

The Tennessee Conservatives.

The Conservatives of Tennessee met in Convention at Nashville on the 13th inst., and after a harmonious organization, adopted a platform for the campaign, and placed upon it as their candidate for Governor, General John C. Brown, who was nominated by acclamation. The platform is wholly National and Conservative in its character. Dead issues are ignored, and no hostility is breathed against accomplished facts. It demands that all citizens of the United States be relieved of their political disabilities; denounces the present tariff as a gigantic robbery of the labor and industry of the country; declares that the Internal Revenue system is oppressive in its exactions, and should be remedied; asserts that the practice of the government in the enforcement of the revenue laws, which authorizes the seizure and confiscation of the property of a citizen, and his imprisonment without trial by jury and conviction, is subversive of the rights of the people, and in contravention of the Constitution; opposes the present system of national banks, and urges that in the place of the notes of such banks the Treasury notes of the United States shall be substituted; and declares that the present administration of the Federal Government has been persistently subversive of the rights of the States, invasive of the Federal Constitution, necessarily tending to centralization and the annihilation of local self-government, and, unless repudiated by the country, will inevitably result in the destruction of republican liberty.

With such a platform and such a candidate the Conservatives of Tennessee are bound to sweep the State. They are buckling on their armor and preparing for a brilliant campaign.

John Sikes, of Greene county, publishes a card denying the truth of the report started by the eastern papers and since copied into most of the journals of the State, that he is in jail and that he has made a confession implicating Dixon, the radical Congressman elect in the 2nd District, in the Hart murder. He says he knows nothing about the murder. Having published the statement, we give Mr. S. the benefit of his disavowal; but in justice to the Goldsboro *Messenger*, from which paper we obtained the original statement, we think it proper to give its comments upon the card. The *Messenger* says: "We had expected a 'new turn' in this matter, and are not much disappointed.—About a week before the card of Mr. Sikes first appeared, a person, strongly suspicioned as being one of the parties implicated in the Hart murder, told a gentleman (our informant) that a meeting, or a caucus, had been held at the house of Mr. ——, in Greene county, since the rumors of Sikes' confession first were made public, and that not much more would be heard of the matter. Our readers can form their own version."

The President, it seems, is anxious to recall Motley, as Minister to England, yet he can find no suitable gentleman of his party who is willing to accept the position. Since Frelinghuysen turned up his nose at it, it has been offered to several, and though the annual salary is $17,500, no one has been inclined to bite. What can the matter be?

Since the foregoing was put in type, despatches from Washington announce that Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana, has been tendered the mission to England, in place of Motley who will be recalled, and that he has accepted. Advices from England represent that Mr. Morton's appointment had been unfavorably received there, as, in the present crisis, this country should be represented by a man of diplomatic training. In other words, they want a man who understands the science of lying. All things considered, we don't think our English friends can properly object to the Senator.

Another European War Probable.

While the vineyards of Western Europe are being trodden beneath the feet of contending legions, and Christendom is pausing to witness the result of the gigantic struggle which is impending over the proudest city of the continent, we are suddenly startled by the roll of the war-drum on the distant steppes of Russia, and the sound of the Moslem bugle summoning the children of the Prophet once more to arms. Another bloody struggle for the possession of Constantinople—the ancient capital of the Eastern Empire, and the venerated cradle of the Greek Church—is doubtlessly imminent. Russia is true to her traditions. It was the cherished dream of Peter the Great to extend his sway over the realm now ruled by the Sultan, and he dictated the policy which, through the reigns of his successors, has been adhered to with a tenacity which, though often baffled, has never been relaxed. The Crimean war was but the outcropping of this policy, and Russia would then have driven the crescent from Europe had not France and England, spurred on by their own interests, combined to uphold the tottering throne of the Turk. Perhaps, if the Czar Nicholas had not died when he did, that contest might have had a different termination. As it was, the honors gained by the victors were barren ones, and Russia was left unweakened. Now, however, in the extremity of France, the pre-occupation of Prussia and Italy, the supineness of England and the internal discords of Austria, Russia recognizes her opportunity. She has assembled a quarter of a million of men upon the Vistula ready, at the given signal, to march them to the old battle grounds, while Turkey, as if aware that the struggle once precipitated will be one of life or death, has called out the entire available force of the empire, and stands scimeter in hand, waiting for the onset.

The result of a struggle, at this juncture, between Russia and Turkey, though it cannot fail to terminate in favor of the former power, should no other strong nation interfere, is pregnant with consequences. The Black Sea would inevitably become a Russian lake. Russia would, in time, successfully dispute the supremacy of the Mediterranean, and Constantinople, the key to the East Indian possessions of England, would be in the hands of the Czar. Whether England will arouse from her present apathy, and endeavor to avert these threatening contingencies, remains to be seen.

Not only in the political world would the downfall of the Ottoman Empire in Europe involve vast changes, but Mohammedanism itself would receive a blow from which it would never be enabled to recover. There was a time when it threatened to overrun the continent even as it had overrun western Asia, and northern Africa. But the heroic Charles Martel stemmed the advancing tide at Tours in the eighth century, and Ferdinand of Spain destroyed its power in western Europe by the conquest of Granada in 1492. In later years the Poles and Russians, after a series of bloody contests, checked its progress from the east, and at Belgrade hurled it into a decline, which, if gradual, has been constant. With the loss of its political power, it cannot survive many centuries. Young Islam of to-day is departing from the prejudices, and laughing at many of the superstitions, upon which its creed is built, and faith, the foundation stone of all religions, once gone, the superstructure cannot fail to fall.

And so the world moves on, dashing out the false as it advances blindly but yearningly towards the true.

Much excitement prevails in Laurens county, S. C., on account of disturbances between the whites and blacks. Both parties are armed and organized, and several colored men have been killed. The Reform party charge that these disturbances are a part of a pre-arranged plan of the secret Leagues to create trouble for political effect; but, of course, this is denied by the Radicals.

Recent advices from South America convey to us intelligence of rebellions in the Argentine Republic and in Uruguay. In the province of Entre Rios the revolution is spreading rapidly under the lead of Jordan. In Uruguay, the rebels were preparing to march on Montevideo, which city is now prepared to stand a siege.—An invasion was also daily expected from Entre Rios, and it is thought that the present Government will be overthrown. It seems to us that these South American Republics are never contented, unless they are at war of some kind.

The yellow fever and cholera are still raging in Havana, and throughout Cuba. The mortality among the negroes on the plantations, has been immense. The Board of Health at Havana report that for the first fourteen days in September, the deaths in the city, including the hospital cases, were from cholera 494, yellow fever 82, small-pox 13, ordinary diseases 373.

The yellow fever has broken out in Spain, and is spreading rapidly in the sea-coast towns. More then 1,000 cases have occurred in Barcelona alone, of which about 400 have resulted fatally. Over seventy thousand people have fled from the city. The disease was carried thither from Cuba.

Collecting Taxes.

State and County taxes are collected in North Carolina at a season of the year when the people are least able and unprepared to pay. July, August and September are months in which money is scarcest among the people, and when the best and wealthiest find it hard to meet current expenses. Among the merchants everybody knows that there is little business transacted in July and August, and among the farmers it is just about the time when their funds have been exhausted and when they require time to sell their crops to meet liabilities, whether in the shape of taxes or other debts.

Therefore we suggest that the next Legislature change the time of assessing the tax. Let the Sheriffs be allowed until the first or middle of December to settle with the Public Treasurer, so that he can collect in October and November, a time when the people generally have money.

The present time for collecting taxes was fixed to suit the gatherings in the various counties to hear the candidates for county offices, Legislature, &c., announce themselves; but it would be better to change the day of election than to continue the present arrangement. The time for tax-paying should be changed to suit the pecuniary circumstances of farmers without regard to election occasions.

Charlotte Democrat.

There is a great deal of truth in the above, and matter for reflection. It cannot be gainsayed that the present time for the collection of taxes is one of the most inconvenient in the year, yet we do not clearly see how it can be postponed until a later season without involving more changes than are at first apparent. Should "the Sheriffs be allowed until the first or middle of December to settle with the Public Treasurer," how can that officer make a *satisfactory* report to the Governor, "at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly" for transmission to that body as required by law and as demanded by the public interests. Our State finances have a great deal to do with our legislation, and the General Assembly cannot well work in the dark. Under the existing Constitution, the Legislature convenes on the third Monday in November. A Convention, such as is now broached, might change that clause, and provide for its assembling after the New Year's holidays, as is the case with the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States in the Union. We do not know but what that might be a salutary change for more reasons than one. It is true that, even under present circumstances, it might be made obligatory upon the Sheriffs to report in due time to the Public Treasurer the amount of tax that has been assessed in their respective counties, and what the Treasurer may expect from them. The Treasurer might be enabled to render some sort of a report based upon such data, but it would not be satisfactory, and hardly approximative, as a considerable portion of the tax thus assessed and reported, would be due from insolvents and never would be collected.

Philosopher Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, after reading Governor Holden's card denying all complicity in the garbling of Tourgee's letter, comes back on the Governor rather more savagely than is exactly proper in a philosopher. He tells the Governor, in effect, if not in so many words, that his veracity is below par, and then, as if to clinch the matter, publishes a card over the signature of the *Tribune* correspondent, in which the Governor's statement that he did not furnish the letter for publication, is flatly contradicted. The truth is that the Governor has been caught playing the rogue in the house of his own friends, and now they are walloping him for it. We fear the Governor's chances for the radical nomination for the Vice Presidency next heat, have been seriously endangered.

The State Institution for the Insane at Raleigh being full to its utmost capacity, and more than 250 applications for admission being on file awaiting their chance, Dr. J. E. Winants, of Wilmington, has established a *private* hospital in that city for the care and cure of this unfortunate class of sufferers. For such patients as have means, and whose friends object to their being placed upon the charity of the State, this institution will not only be a decided accommodation, but may tend to relieve the State Asylum of a portion of its inmates.

Hon. C. R. Thomas, of Craven, radical member of Congress elect from the second District, has resigned his position as Judge of the 3rd Judicial District. The Governor has appointed "Major General" W. J. Clarke, of the State Militia, to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. The "insurrection" having been squelched, and the Major General having sheathed the sword which he unsheathed so valiantly, we cannot help feeling that he deserves the reward of merit he has received.

The Raleigh *Standard* has, we presume, been sold, as it made its appearance on Monday last, without giving names of either publisher or editor. A brief card at the head of the editorial columns, says that "when the necessary arrangements are perfected the publishers will be announced." There is no change observable in the political conduct of our cotemporary, it being as ultra radical as ever.

On the night of the 21st inst., five colored prisoners succeeded in digging a hole through the thick brick wall of Craven county jail and made good their escape.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

AURORA BOREALIS.—On Saturday night last our northern heavens were lighted up by a beautiful display of the Aurora Borealis, the brilliance at one time being nearly like that of moonlight. Our exchanges in other portions of the State speak of the same thing, and at Wilmington it is said to have been the finest exhibition of the kind ever witnessed in that vicinity.

YADKIN SUPERIOR COURT.—We are informed that Yadkin Superior Court opened on Monday week, Judge Henry upon the bench. The Court sat Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, until 11 o'clock, when it adjourned. Judge Henry, it is said, going thence to Raleigh. We do not know what business was transacted.

FORSYTH COUNTY WHEAT.—E. A. Vogler, Esq., of this place, received an order from Fredericksburg, Va., for one hundred bushels of his superior wheat, grown at "Sunny Side," his plantation in this vicinity. The wheat was purchased for seed, and it is encouraging for others to go and do likewise, in agricultural improvement.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Thanks for an invitation to the Anniversary celebration of the Columbian Literary Society of Trinity College, on the evening of Friday, October 21st.

REVIVALS.—We learn that a good time generally was experienced at Abbott's Creek Meeting-house, (Baptist) recently;—and that a revival is now in progress in the Methodist Church at Vienna, in this County.

TOBACCO BARN BURNT.—We learn that the Tobacco Barn of Mr. Powers, in this vicinity, in which Mr. Ensly together with Mr. Powers, had a considerable quantity of tobacco curing, was burnt on Tuesday night. Origin of the fire, accidental.—But little of the tobacco was saved.

CENSUS OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.—We are indebted to Mr. P. A. Long, Census taker of Davidson county, for the following abstract from his returns, including also the returns of his colleague, Mr. Samuel C. Hamilton, which Mr. Long was kind enough to obtain and forward to us.

Townships.	Dwellings.	Persons.
Lexington	435	2,187
Thomasville	514	2,544
Arcadia	140	720
Midway	199	984
Clemmonsville	207	976
Boone	243	1,317
Browntown	180	1,120
Tyro	179	991
Yadkin	182	960
Cotton Grove	199	871
Silver Hill	216	979
Healing Springs	142	675
Jackson Hill	140	638
Conrad Hill	233	1,116
Alleghany	83	436
Emmaus	201	947
Total	3,493	17,461

CENSUS OF DAVIE COUNTY.—Mr. W. D. Mason, Census taker of Davie County, will please accept our thanks for the following abstract from his returns for that county.

Townships.	Farms.	Dwel.	Fam.	Died.	Pop.
Fulton,	180	466	477	23	2,320
Jeursalem,	95	331	331	14	1,544
Mocksville,	75	291	291	16	1,560
Callahan,	116	238	238	12	1,232
Clarksville,	118	166	168	14	919
Farmington,	155	404	407	15	1,887
Total,	739	1,896	1,912	94	9,462

PAID IN.—The Tax Collector of Davie county has paid in to the Public Treasurer, the taxes of that county, amounting to $5,152 34.

New Advertisements.

Fire Company Notice. T. F. Keehln, sale of valuable property. J. A. Lineback, sale of valuable property.

Mr. W. H. Bailey, of Salisbury, was arrested at that place on the 18th inst., on the eve of his departure for Spartansburg, S. C., to meet in fatal combat Maj. A. C. Avery, of Morganton, who had challenged him because of differences which occurred in a trial some months ago. Mr. Bailey is the gentleman who was recently appointed Code Commissioner by Gov. Holden, and it will not be out of place to call his attention to Sec. 2, Article XIV, of the present State Constitution:

"No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of this State to fight a duel, shall hold any office in this State."

A woman in Newbern the other day gave birth to twins, which, though still-born, had each a complete set of teeth.

Rev. N. H. D. Wilson is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Greensboro.

Robert Parks was married to Miss Polly Worrick in Northampton county on the 10th inst. The groom was 17 years of age, and the bride not quite 69. May mixed with December.

The Jefferson *Times* says that beef cattle in Ashe county is in greater abundance than any year since the war, though the people still have to pay for net beef from 4 to 5 cents per pound.

At the recent term of Wilkes Superior Court, two colored men were sentenced to the Penitentiary, one for five years and the other for three years.

Hugh Fox, a convict in the Penitentiary from Alexander county, died in that institution on the 11st inst.,

The War in Europe.

Fighting Around Paris---Attempt to Seize the Government in Paris by the Red Republicans---Bloody Work Between the Soldiers and Citizens---Marshal Bazaine Repudiates the Republic, and Stands by the Empire---War Between Russia and Turkey Imminent.

SEP. 21.—The garrison at Strasburg made a sortie yesterday, but were driven back with heavy loss. The Bavarian troops are crossing the Seine near Villeneuve. They attacked three French divisions under Vinoy, and captured seven cannon besides many prisoners. The French Directory has ordered all troops to converge towards Paris. The Prussians have occupied Nemours.

Sept. 22.—King William telegraphs to his Queen that the investment of Paris is now complete. Herr Delbruick is preparing the formula for proclaiming the Prussian King as Emperor of Germany. Rome was occupied by a contingent from each division of the Italian army. The remainder encamped outside the city. The Papal troops laid down their arms and cheered lustily for King Victor Emanuel as they defiled before the Italian soldiers. The people all over Italy are enthusiastic over the fall of Rome, and general illuminations are in progress.

There has been a general revolt in Algiers, and France has been compelled to send back the Arab troops from Marseilles, to suppress it.

The seige of Strasburg is vigorously pushed. Lunette, No. 50, was captured to-day by the Prussians.

Sept. 23.—The official organ at Berlin contains two notes from Bismarck to the Ambassadors of the neutral Powers of the North German Confederation; the first note of Sept. 13th, urges better and more material guarantees against new attack from France, especially upon the South German States. Hence the necessity of the possession of those fortresses which are a perpetual menace. In the second note, Bismarck disavows any intention of intervention for the reorganization of France, but the cession of Strasburg and Metz alone can give material guarantee. While France retains these places it will be a mere truce, leaving France to choose her own time for the renewal of hostilities. Germany only asks passive strength to resist such attacks.

The French have abandoned the fortifications at Vincennes. The Prussian batteries at Sceaux command the southern parts of Paris. The bombardment of Toul continues furiously. The Prussians are seriously harassed by incessant sallies from Thionville. Arrangements have been made at Lille to inundate the surrounding country, should the Prussians approach. Metz still holds out. Bazaine is there with a large force. The citizens and soldiers are eating horses, but breadstuffs are plenty.

Berlin despatches announce that Russia is in motion to seize the Black Sea, and probably the Dardanelles. War between Russia and Turkey is considered imminent. Turkey called out her entire available force two weeks ago. Russia has nearly 300,000 troops on the Vistula.

Reports from Paris state that the soldiers are losing all discipline; that they are mutinous, and in some cases have shot their officers. The Red Republicans are continuing their efforts to break down the present government, and their attacks are becoming more bitter than ever.

It is stated that the theatre at Strasburg, in which 200 women had taken shelter, was burned by shells from the Prussian batteries.

Sept. 24.—A revolution in Paris is threatened by the Red Republicans, who are furious against the present leaders.—The Hotel de Ville will probably be besciged. It is thought that resistance to the insurgents will be impossible. A dispatch from Ferriere, near Paris, says:—"Rifle and cannon firing was heard on the streets of Paris this morning. On the 21st, it was distinctly observed from the heights, that a conflict was going on between the soldiers and citizens." Later dispatches say that General Trochu was forced to call for troops from the ramparts, to repress the Reds who desire to seize the government.

The conference between Bismarck and Jules Favre has resulted in nothing, and peace is as far off as ever. The French Directory has issued the following Proclamation to France:

Before the seige of Paris, Jules Favre desired to see Count Von Bismarck to know the intentions of the enemy. The following is the declaration of the enemy:

Prussia wishes to continue the war in order to reduce France to a second-rate Power. Prussia demands Alsace and Lorraine as far as Metz, by right of conquest. Prussia, before consenting to an armistice, demands the rendition of Strasbourg, Toul and Mont Valerien. Paris is exasperated, and will rather bury herself beneath her ruins. To such insolent protensions we can respond but by resistance to the last extremity. France accepts the struggle, and counts upon her children.

(Signed,) CREMIEUX,
GLAIS-BIZOIN,
FOURICHON.

The red flag of the Jacobins still flies at Lyons, and the authorities in that city do not agree with the authorities in Paris.

Sept. 25.—Later dispatches confirm the reports of fighting in Paris between the Reds and the troops under Trochu. Marseilles and Toulon are preparing for a vigorous defence. It is stated that only 44 persons have been killed in Strasburg within the past month, but the Prussian fire has otherwise been very destructive. It is also reported that Gen. Ulrich, the commandant, is a Bonapartist, and refuses to acknowledge the authority of the Republican directory.

Sept. 26.—Bazaine made a feint on the side of Mery La Haut, and endeavored to get to Thionville. Heavy cannonading for some hours. A sharp fight took place at Moulin, in which the French were driven back, with serious loss. Bazaine released his prisoners on parole. The French fleet has been ordered to cut the cable between Germany and Sweden. The city of Tours is crowded with refugees from all quarters, many of whom sleep in the street.

The Italian General Cardona has established a provisional government in Rome, thus deposing the Pope. In an address to the new officials, he says: "Your task is sublime. The Twentieth of September is an era in your history, for it makes Rome again the capital of the Kingdom."

The prefects of Western France are appealing to the people to rise *en masse*, and overwhelm the Prussians.

There are signs of a Republican outbreak in the Kingdom of Belgium. Bands of laborers are parading the streets of Brussels, singing the Marseillaise, and hurrahing for the Republic in France.

The following is an account of the bloody battles around Paris on the 19th:

General Ducrot occupied the heights from Ville Juif to Mendos, and made a reconnoisance. He encountered the Prussian masses concealed in the woods, with many cannon. The French attacked vigorously and drove them precipitately.—The Prussians reformed on the heights of Chalon, when a tremendous artillery fire compelled them to seek shelter. The Mobile were cool and resolute. Ducrot finally withdrew into Paris. The Prussians suffered severely.

Sept. 27.—Marshal Bazaine, who has still over 100,000 troops at his command, still holds his ground at Metz, and is daily inflicting severe losses upon the Prussians. He refuses to surrender. He repudiates the Republic, and demands orders from the Emperor or Empress as to whether he shall, or shall not surrender.

A dispatch from Brussels, says that an immediate manifesto from Napoleon is expected, in reply to the last proclamation of the so-called provisional government at Tours.

The following dispatch is from Paris, dated 23d inst., received at Tours by means of a carrier pigeon:

A division of Gen. Maudhay yesterday attacked the heights of Ville Juif. The battle began at 3 o'clock in the morning. After sustaining a sharp Prussian fire for some time, our troops carried the redoubts of Mauling, Saque, Ville Juif and Hautes Bruyeres. We occupy them now. The Garde Mobile behaved well. The enemies loss is great. The same day the French made reconnoisance and drove the enemy from the village of Dronicy. The same day a force from St. Denis attacked Pierro Fotte, which Prussians had occupied in considerable force, and the French troops returned to St. Denis unmolested.

LATEST BY THURSDAY'S MAIL.

SURRENDER OF TOUL.

The bombardment of Toul is at an end, that city having surrendered to the Prussians. The official dispatches say that the Prussians captured 109 officers, 2,240 men, 120 horses, 197 guns including 48 rifled cannon, 3,000 rifles, 3,000 sabres, together with large supplies of ammunition, bombs and other war materials. The defence of the city was certainly obstinate and heroic, considering the smallness of the garrison.

Sept. 28.—Official dispatches announce the evacuation of Orleans by the French, in view of the overwhelming force of the Prussians, who have entered the city.

The announcement is repeated that Napoleon has revoked the decree appointing the Regency, and it is asserted that he has sent an envoy to Metz to consult Bazaine.

The French seat of government has been removed to Poictiers. It is the intention of the Prussians to sweep the South of France.

The Garde Mobile are deserting in Paris. The authorities have had two hundred of them shot for insubordination.

SURRENDER OF STRASBURG.

King William sends a dispatch to the Queen at Berlin, announcing that Strasburg capitulated at 11 o'clock last evening.

Reports thicken that Russia is on the verge of war. Her armies in the South are mobilized, and are moving towards the Turkish frontier.

MARRIED,

In Bethania, on the 20th inst., by Rev. C. L. Rights, Mr. J. B. LINEBACK to Miss A. O. RIGHTS, daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this county.

In this county, on the 22nd instant, Mr. JOSEPH HOUGH to Miss SARAH SHIELDS, daughter of Andrew Shields, all of Forsyth.

In Surry county, on the 15th inst., by Rev. M. Baldwin, Mr. S. A. MARTIN to Miss S. V. MARION.

"Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise, which has escaped the fall."

In Charlotte, on the 21st inst., by Rev. R. H. Griffith, Mr. JAMES WATLINGTON, of Caswell, to Miss ELLA F. REDD.

In Morganton, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Wm. Wood, JOHN GRAY BYNUM, Jr., to Miss HENRIETTA ERWIN, daughter of Wm. C. Erwin, Esq.

DIED,

Near Friedberg, in this county, on the 25th inst., Mr. PHILIP REICH, aged about 74 years.

In Grayson county, Va., on the 15th inst., of congestive chill, Rev. DAVID H. DAVIS, of Surry county, N. C., aged 59 years.

Near Old Town, in this county, on the 18th inst., of fever and whooping cough, JOHN WILLIAM, son of Jacob and Martha White, aged 4 years and 18 days.

The bud had just began to grow,
When the cold hand of death
Snatched him from us here below
Up to heaven forever blest.

There with songs of praise—with cherub's wings,
He flies around God's Throne,
Joining with the triumphant throng,
In giving praise to God, his King.

J. A. W.

At York, Pa., on Wednesday, 14th inst., WALTER EVANS, infant son of F. W. and Mary E. Lineback.

Musical Instruments, &c.,

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE:

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDEONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AS surviving Executor of C. D. Keehln, dec'd, I shall offer at public sale, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., on **Friday, October 28th**, next, the large two-story Brick Building and lot formerly occupied by the deceased, in the town of Salem, on a credit of six and twelve months. Also several Sofas, Piano, Bureaus, Desks and Ward-Robes, Chests, Bed-steads and Bedding, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Creditors are requested to bring in their claims; and all debtors to said estate are notified to settle immediately, as otherwise they will have to settle by law.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, Executor.
Salem, Sept. 28th, 1870.

WILL BE SOLD!

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22d, at the late residence of J. H. Lineback, dec'd., I will sell a lot of property, consisting in part of 23 stands Bees, (some of them very heavy;) a fine Lemon Tree, full of fruit; Stoves, Cupboards, Chests, Spinning and Twisting Wheels, Bureau, Tables, Bedsteads, a large Shoe Closet, with sash front, Shoe Benches, a good assortment of Shoe-maker's Tools, Lasts, Leather, Leather Scraps, &c., &c.

Also the improvements on a piece of ground of about two acres, lying near the Factory Plank Road, containing a good apple orchard.

JULIUS A. LINEBACK,
Salem, Sept. 30, 1870-38-4w. Ad'mr.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a stated meeting of the Rough and Ready Fire Company, No. 1, on Wednesday evening, October 5th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

C. W. VOGLER, Secretary.
Salem, Sept. 30, 1870.

Cane Cleaner.

(Patent Granted.)

THIS is the name of a new machine for the purpose of removing all the fodder, boots or husks, mildew, and all filth from the Sorghum-Cane stalk, in about one-fifth the time and with half the trouble and fatigue that is required to pull the fodder off by hand.

When the boots or husks are *all* removed from the Sorghum-cane, it will not only make *purer* and *better* molasses, but will yield at least ten per cent more sap, which quantity, it has been ascertained, the boots will absorb when crushed with the stalk.

When using the Cane Cleaner, you have only to cut your cane with fodder and seed all on, haul it in the shade and then work at ease, either sitting or standing, as you prefer.

One man, with an Eagle Cane Cleaner, can easily clean the cane as fast as an iron mill will grind it.

Price of Cleaners, Three Dollars each. A liberal discount to the trade.

For Circulars, sample cleaner, &c., apply to, or address the inventor,

C. A. HEGE,
Sept. 23, 1870-37 Friedberg, N. C.
☞ State and County Rights for sale. ☜

NORWAY OATS AND Fine Irish Potatoes.

RAMSDELL'S justly celebrated NORWAY OATS for sale by R. F. Linville, which he raised on his own farm from genuine seed, purchased from Ramsdell, which produced one hundred fold. He offers these Oats for sale at greatly reduced price, and warrants them genuine. They are a dark grey oats, head differing from all other oats. *Beware of spurious seed.*

Early application solicited; and the Oats will be delivered at Hege Bros., if desired.—Also for sale at H. D. Lott's.

Also for sale, five varieties of the best quality of Irish Potatoes, *Early Rose, Early Good rich, Monitor, Mercer and late Harrison.*

R. F. LINVILLE,
P. O. Address, Salem, N. C.
Forsyth County, Sept. 23, 1870-37-4w.

EMPLOYMENT!

We will employ Agents in every town and State to introduce our valuable Books, among which are *"Mark Twain's Innocents Abroad," "Beyond the Mississippi," "Overland Through Asia and China," Family Bible*, etc. Agents can sell our books with pleasure and honor to themselves and will be paid large commissions. All wishing to increase their income by honest means should send for our free explanatory circular. Our house is well known in all parts of the country. We refer to the press throughout the land. Address, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn. 37-4w

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Great Saving to Consumers.

Parties enquire how to get up clubs. Our answer is, send for Price List, and a Club form will accompany it with full directions, making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to Club organizers.

The Great American Tea Co.
31 & 33 *VESEY STREET,*
P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK. [37-3w

WANTED—AGENTS, (**$20 *per day***) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the *"lock-stitch"* (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family SEWING MACHINE in the market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 37-3m

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is *licensed*, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, Mass. 37-8w

AGENTS WANTED (*$225 Per Month.*) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass. St. Louis, Mo. 37-3m.

$10 A DAY—Business entirely new and honorable. Liberal inducements. Descriptive circulars free. Address J. C. RAND & CO., Biddeford, Me. 37-8w.

I WAS CURED OF DEAFNESS AND CATARRH by a simple remedy and will send the receipt free. Mrs. M. U. LEGGETT,
Sept. 23-37-4w. Hoboken, N. J.

FORTUNES offered to live men. Rare Chance. Send Stamp: Diamond K. Co., Wilmington, Del. Sept. 23-37-3m.

$2,000 *per year* and expenses guaranteed to all ambitious men and women selling our world renowned patent *Silver Mould Wire Clothes Lines.* For full particulars address the GIRARD WIRE MILLS, PHIL. PA. 37-4w

AGENTS Wanted for **"Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains."**

THE LIFE OF GEO. P. BELDEN, who, from a love of wild adventure and a desire to gain a knowledge of the ***Every Day Life*** and ***Peculiar Customs of the Indians***, left a home of plenty in New Philadelphia, O., joined the Indians, adopted their mode of life, became a warrior of the "first class," and chief of 100 lodges, served the Government with his braves against the hostile Indians, and as Lieutenant in the Regular Army, which position he but recently resigned to return to the wild life he so much loves. **TO ILLUSTRATIONS, 24 of them *Full Page*, with *Portrait* of the *Author***, all engraved expressly for this work.—A most attractive book, abounding in thrilling adventure, and curious, useful and original information. Send for illustrated circular, with terms, table of contents, and sample pages.

C. F. VENT, Publisher,
Sept 23-37-4w. 5, College Place, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
FREE LOVE.
AND
ITS VOTARIES, by DR. JNO. B. ELLIS. The most startling book of modern times. The whole subject laid bare and its hideousness exposed to universal execration. WRITTEN IN THE INTERESTS OF CIVILIZATION, CHRISTIANITY AND PUBLIC MORALITY. Send for circulars and terms. U. S. Publishing Co., N. Y., Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. [Sept 23, 37-4w

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address ***MAGIC COMB CO.***, Springfield, Mass. 37-3m.

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BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
262 BALTIMORE ST., *BALTIMORE*,
Have the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
In the city, of
SCHOOL and MEDICAL
CLASSICAL and LAW, and DENTAL,
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GENERAL BANK AND COUNTING-HOUSE
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Blank Books made to order in any style of Binding and Ruling.

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[Sept. 23, 1870-37-4m.

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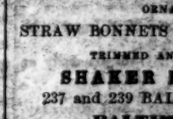

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WM. KNABE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unprecedented preeminence*, which pronounces them unequalled.

THEIR TONE
combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale.

THEIR TOUCH
is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

IN WORKMANSHIP
they are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber &c., on hand.

☞ All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved *Overstrung Scale* and AGRAFFE TREBLE.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS AND SQUARE GRANDS, PATENTED AUGUST 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano fully Warranted for 5 Years.

We have made arrangements for the SOLE WHOLESALE AGENCY for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, which we offer, Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WM. KNABE & CO.,
Sept. 9, '70-35-6m. ***Baltimore, Md.***

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION 1870.

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Millinery and Straw Goods.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET, TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS,
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BLONDS, NETTS, CRAPES, RUCHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
ORNAMENTS,
STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,
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Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

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THE LEFFEL'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL.
Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR
Sept. 9, 1870-35-1y.

Jim Wolf and the Tom Cats.

BY MARK TWAIN.

I knew by the sympathetic glow upon his bald head—I knew by the thoughtful look upon his face—I knew by the emotioned flush upon the strawberry on the end of the old free liver's nose, that Simon Wheeler's memory was busy with the olden time. And so I prepared to leave, because all these were symptoms of a reminiscence—signs that he was going to be dilivered of another of his tiresome personal experiences—but I was too slow; he got the start of me. As nearly as I can recollect, the infliction was couched in the following language:

We were all boys then, and didn't care for nothing, and didn't have no trouble, and didn't worry about nothing only to shirk school and keep up a revivin' state of devilment all the time. This yah Jim Wolf I was talking about was the 'printice, and the best hearted feller, he was, and the most forgivin' and onselfish I ever see—well there couldn't be a more bullier boy than he was, take him how you would, and sorry enough I was when I see him for the last time.

Me and Henry was always pestering him and plastering horse bills on his back and putting bumble bees in his bed, and so on, and sometimes we'd crowd in the bulk with him, not'thstanding his growling, and then we'd let on to get mad and fight across him, so as to keep him stirred up like. He was nineteen, he was, and long and lank, and bashful, and we fifteen and sixteen, and tolerably lazy and worthless.

So, that night, you know, that my sister Mary gave a candy pullin', they started us on to bed early, so as the company could have full swing, and we run in on Jim to have some fun.

Our winder looked out onto the roof of the ell, and about ten o'clock a couple of old tom-cats got to rarin' and chargin' around it and carryin' on like sin. There was four inches of snow on the roof, and it was frozen so that there was a right smart crust of ice on it, and the moon was shining bright, and we could see them cats like daylight. First, they'd stand off and e-yow-yow-yow, just the same as if they was cussin' one another, you know, and bow up their backs and push up their tails, and swell around and spit, then all of a sudden the gray cat he'd snatch a handful of fur out of the yaller cat's ham, and spin him round like the button on a barn door. But the yaller cat was game, and he'd come and clinch, and the way they'd gouge, and bite and howl, and the way they'd make the fur fly, was powerful.

Well, Jim he got disgusted with the row, and 'lowed he'd climb out there and shake 'em off'n that roof. He hadn't reely no notion of doin' it, likely, but we everlastin'ly dogged him, and bully-ragged him, and 'lowed he'd always bragged how he wouldn't take a dare, and so on, till bimeby he hightsed up the winder, and, lo behold you, he went—went exactly as he was, nothin' on but a shirt, and it was short. But you ought to seen him. You ought to seen him cre-e-pin' over that ice, and diggin' his toe-nails in to keep him from slippin'; and 'bove all, you ought to seen that shirt tail a flappin' in the wind, and them long ridiculous shanks of his glistenin' in the moonlight.

Them company folks was down there under the eaves, the whole squad of 'em under the ornery shed of old Washin'ton Bower vines—all settin' round about two dozen sassers of hot candy, which they'd set in the snow to cool. And they was laughin' and talkin' lively; but bless you they didn't know nothin' about the panorama that was goin' on over their heads. Well Jim, he went a snea-kin' up, unbeknowns to them tom-cats—they were a swishin' their tails and yow yowin' and threatenin' to clinch, you know, and not payin' any attention—he went a sneakin' right up to the comb of the roof, till he was in a foot'n a half of 'em, and then all of a sudden he made a grab for the yaller cat! But by gosh, he missed fire and slipped his holt and his heels flew up and he flopped on his back, and shot off'n that roof like a dart!—went a slashin' and crashin' down through them old rusty vines, and landed right in the dead centre of them comp'ny people!—sot down like a yearth quake in them two dozen sassers of red hot candy, and let off a howl that was bark f'm the tomb! Them gals—well, they looked, you know. They see he wasn't dressed for company, and so they left. All done in a second, it was just one little war-hoop and a shish! of their dresses, and blame the one of 'em was in sight anywhere!

Jim he was a sight. He was gormed with that bilin' hot molasses candy clean down to his heels, and had more busted sassers hangin' to him than if he was an Injun princes—and he comes a prancin' up stairs just a whoopin' and prancin', and every squirm he dropped some candy!

And blistered! Why, why, bless your soul, that poor cretur couldn't reely set down comfortable for as much as four weeks.

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Sept. 2, 1870.

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April 22.

THE AMERICAN

FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER,

WILL effectually prevent Fermentation and subsequent decay, in all kinds of *Fruits, Tomatoes, Vegetables, Cider, &c.*, and preserve them in good and wholesome condition, without the trouble or expense of air-tighting the jars or cans. They admit of keeping the fruit, &c., in large glass, earthen, or stoneware vessels, and of using or removing therefrom from time to time as wanted, without fermentation being occasioned by weeks of full exposure to the air.

This is a different preparation from "Spears' Solution," and will not affect the taste of the fruit, if used according to the directions.

One package will preserve sixty-four (64) pounds of fruit. Price $1 Full and explicit directions for using accompany each package; and although the directions with package are full and elaborate, they are simply explained as follows: Prepare the fruit in the same manner as for any of the usual modes of preserving; and add an ounce of the Preserving Powder to each eight pounds of fruit; cook until done enough for immediate use; then remove into any kind of jars, and cork with an ordinary cork, or tie cloth or paper over the top, when the work is done, and the fruit safe for one or two years.

J. L. FULKERSON,
Sole Agent.

Salem, N. C., June 24, 1870. 3m.

Having used the Powders last season with perfect success, I can fully endorse it. Please see "American Agriculturist," page 207, June 1870. J. A. LINEBACK.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.; BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

CAUTION.—Beware of all Agents selling Machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a Certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using Machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such Machines were obtained from us or our Agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless Machines at a less price. 16–3m.

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OPPOSITE BLUM'S PRINTING OFFICE,

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Fruit and Berries

and all kinds of produce, that you may be convinced of the truth of what I say by receiving for them elegant new goods at astonishingly low prices.

Salem, N. C., July 28, 1870. 29–tf.

WILLIAM H. HALL,

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At the old stand of James Hall, has now on hand a complete stock of

Cakes, Candles and Confectionery

of all kinds manufactured by himself, together with a fine stock of Family Groceries, carefully selected to suit his trade.

Fresh Candies 20 cents per pound, when taken in lots of 100 pounds and upwards; les quantity 22½ cents.

Cash paid for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.

June 3, 1870. 21–3m.

NEW STYLE THRESHING MACHINE.

IF any persons in this section of country desire to purchase a good

Threshing Machine,

they should call on the undersigned, and examine a new style of Threshing Machine and Horse Power just received by him.

The Thresher and Cleaner is mounted on wheels, does away with the heavy loading and unloading, does its work well, and is considerably cheaper than the Machines heretofore sold by him.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C., July 1, 1870.—25-tf.

State of North Carolina, } Superior Court
FORSYTH COUNTY.

Henry W. Fries, Assignee
vs.
Mary A. Keehln, Francis E. Keehln and Adelaide Keehln, heirs at law of L. W. Keehln, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit, that a cause of action exists against the defendants above named, in favor of the plaintiff, H. W. Fries, and that said defendants are not residents of this State, but reside in the county of Bartholomew, State of Indiana; and it further appearing that summons were issued in this case against the said defendants returnable before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 8th Monday after the 2nd Monday of September, 1870, which were ordered to be served on the defendants by publication for six successive weeks, in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C.—And let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint which is filed in my office, during said term, the plaintiff will take judgement against them for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, ($250 00) with interest thereon from Feb. 17, 1857; and the further sum of $60,00, with interest from June the 8th, 1858, together with costs of action.—And let the defendants further take notice that the said plaintiff hath obtained a warrant of attachment in said case a ainst the property of said defendants for the sums above mentioned due the plaintiff; which warrant of attachment is returnable before the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Winston, on the 10th day of October, 1870, when and where further proceedings will be taken in said attachment.

Given under my hand, at office, in Winston, Forsyth County, N. C., August 19th, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN,
Clerk of Superior Court, Forsyth County.

August 26, 1870. 33–6w.

GIFT BOOKS.

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

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Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.

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Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)

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"Heavenward," a collection of poems of consolation, full gilt. A charming book for the home circle.

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Salem, N. C., July 29, 1870.-29–tf.

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Salem, N. C., May, 29, 1870.

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Salem, N. C., April, 22, 1870.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my

Preparation of Compound Extract Buchu.

The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
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In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

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Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely supercedes those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

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April 22.